THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ **1866.** ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about"

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs.
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs. &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address. **HENRY R. COSTAR,**
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds, is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure. The most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

NEW
GROCERY STORE
AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANNIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.
Just received and receiving by
J. P. VEST.
☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33:3m.

Private Sale.

A YOUNG SORREL HORSE, 4 years old.
A new spring EXPRESS WAGON,
and a
SECOND HAND CARRIAGE,
For sale by E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 7, 1866. 34-tf

THE N. C. BANKING LAW.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE BANKS OF THE STATE TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS.

WHEREAS, The financial policy of the Federal Government adopted to maintain the national credit, with the heavy taxes imposed by that Government on the banks of the State, makes it absolutely necessary that said Banks should close their business, and renders a further continuance of their corporate existence idle and useless to the people of the State.

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if the Stockholders of any of the Banks chartered by the General Assembly of this State shall be unwilling to close the business of their Banks by an assignment, and are desirous to appropriate all the estate and effects of such Bank for the benefit of its creditors, and to close its business and surrender their chartered rights and franchises in conformity with the subsequent provisions of this act, such Stockholders may by their bill in equity in the name of such Bank, filed in the Court of Equity of the county in which the principal Bank or any of its branches may be located, require the creditors of such Bank to prefer and establish their demands within such time (not less than twelve months after decree therefor) as shall be allowed by the court. The court shall upon filing such bill appoint as commissioner a suitable person acquainted with the business of such Bank, who shall be paid for his services such sum as may be allowed by the court Such commissioner shall give bond with ample security, payable to the State, for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum as shall be approved by the court, which bond shall be filed in court and may be sued on for the use of such persons as the court may allow.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the commissioner appointed as aforesaid, upon filing the bond required of him, shall forthwith become, and so long as he shall continue such commissioner and no longer, shall be vested with all the estate, effects and rights of action which such Bank possessed, had or held or was vested with, at the time of filing such bill, and which such Bank could at that time have lawfully sold, assigned or transferred, including all debts due to such Bank or any person for its use and all liens and securities therefor.—The court may require such Bank by its Cashier or other proper officer, to endorse without recourse, all such bills or notes, draw all such checks or orders for money and execute such other paper writings as the court shall deem necessary or useful to enable the commissioner to demand or recover and receive the estate and effects of such Bank for the benefit of its creditors The commissioner shall have like remedy to recover and receive all the estate, debts and effects belonging to such Bank at the time of filing its bill, as such Bank might have had if no proceedings had been had under this act; and should any such Bank have made any sale or transfer of its property or effects, fraudulent as to its creditors but valid as between parties, in such cases such commissioner shall stand in the place of the creditors, and may recover and receive such property or effects so fraudulently sold or transferred, although such Bank could not have done so. In all suits prosecuted by such Commissioner at law or in Equity the plaintiff shall be styled "The Commissioner," (adding thereto the name of the particular Bank for which he has been appointed the Commissioner) and if, at the time of filing such bill by any Bank, any action at law or proceeding or suit in Equity shall be pending in the name of such Bank for the recovery of any estate, debt or demand which might or ought to be vested in such Commissioner as aforesaid, such Commissioner shall be admitted to prosecute the same in like manner and to like effect; and no suit pending at any time for the recovery of any estate, debt or demand in the name of such Commissioner shall be abated by the death or removal of such Commissioner, but a Commissioner to be appointed in such cases (as is hereinafter provided) shall be admitted to prosecute the same in like manner and to like effect as if the same had been originally commenced by him.

SEC 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner aforesaid shall in all things connected with the discharge of his duties as Commissioner, act under the direction and orders of the court; and if any such Commissioner shall refuse or unreasonably delay or neglect to obey any rule, order or decree of the court, it shall be the duty of the court to remove such Commissioner; and upon such removal or upon any vacancy by death or otherwise, the court shall appoint some other person Commissioner who shall enter into bond in such sum as the court shall direct in like manner and for the like uses and purposes as provided in cases of the Commissioner first appointed; and thereupon all the estate, property, effects, debts and rights of actions vested in such Bank after the time of filing its bill, not before lawfully disposed of by any former Commissioner, shall be forthwith vested in such new Commissioner as legally and as effectually as if he had been the Commissioner first appointed; and the court shall have the power to require any former Commissioner or the representative of any deceased Commissioner to surrender to such new Commissioner any such estate, effects, money or evidence of debt which of right should be in the hands or possession of such new Commissioner.

SEC. 4 *Be it further enacted,* That all demand of creditors may be proved and proved before such commissioner, and for all purposes connected with the investigation of the demands of any person claiming to be a creditor as aforesaid, the commissioner shall have power to administer all oaths required in the course of such proceedings. Any supposed creditor whose claims shall be wholly or in part disallowed by any commissioner, may appeal to the court, where the same shall be determined according to the course of the court, or decided at law, as the court may direct; and in all such appeals the case shall be docketed in the name of the creditor against "The Commissioner of ———" (adding the name of the Bank of which he is commissioner,) and shall be tried and determined as like suits between other parties. In all cases in which any such commissioner shall be a party, whether plaintiff or defendant, and it shall appear that there has been mutual credit given by the Bank and any other corporation or any person who is the opposite party, or there are mutual debts between them, whether such debts be due and payable or not, the account between the parties shall be stated, and one debt shall be set off against the other, and the balance of such account only shall be allowed or paid on either side respectively; and the costs in all cases shall be paid by either party as the court shall direct. The commissioner shall from time to time prepare statements in writing of all claims allowed by him; showing the character of such claims and the evidence on which their validity is based; and there shall be no application of any funds in the hands of such commissioner to the satisfaction in whole or in part of any claim whatever, except under a rule or order of the court therefor.

SEC 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the court shall make all proper orders and decrees for the collection of the assets of such Bank, of every nature and description, and for the payment of the costs and expenses incident to the proceedings. The creditors whose claims and demands have been proved and established as aforesaid against the estate and effects of such Bank in the hands of the commissioner, shall be entitled to payment in satisfaction of the same out of the assets in the hands of such commissioner, as the court shall order and direct; and all such claims and demands not prosecuted, proved and established according to the provisions of this act, within the time allowed by the decree of the court therefor, shall be barred of recovery by any action at law or other proceeding in equity; and any suit brought for their recovery otherwise than is herein provided shall on the plea of the commissioner of such Bank be abated, or on his motion be dismissed.

SEC. 6 *Be it further enacted,* That it shall not be necessary in any bill filed under this act, to make any particular persons or corporations parties by name, but it shall be sufficient if the defendants be denominated creditors of the particular Bank in behalf of which suit may be instituted; and notice of the bill shall be published for the space of thirty days, as soon as it may be filed, in at least fifteen newspapers, one of which shall be published in the city of Raleigh; one in the city of Charleston, S. C; one in the city of Richmond, Va.; one in the city of Baltimore, Md; one in the city of Philadelphia; one in the city of New York; one in the city of Augusta, Ga; one in the city of Montgomery, Ala.; one in the city of New Orleans; and one in the city of Nashville, Tenn.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts of law and equity shall have power at his chambers, from time to time, to make any such rules, orders or decrees as may be necessary or required for expediting the settlement of all controversies between any commissioner appointed under this act, and other parties, for the guidance and instruction of any commissioner in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties, for the removal or appointment of a commissioner, or for the speedy execution of any of the powers by this act conferred on a court of equity.

SEC 8 *Be it further enacted,* That the filing by or on behalf of any Bank, of a bill in the court of equity under the provisions of this act, shall, upon the appointment and qualification of a commissioner thereunder, be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to be a surrender by such Bank of all the corporate rights and franchises granted to such Bank; and all laws by virtue of which any such Bank then exists as a corporation are hereby repealed, and such corporation shall be thereupon dissolved, and all the effects and consequences following or incident to the dissolution of a corporation at common law shall ensue thereon, any statute law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided, however,* That the estate, property and rights of action vested in the commissioner, as provided by this act, shall not be in any way diverted or impaired thereby, nor shall the rights of any creditor of such Bank against such commissioner, or against the estate or effects so vested in him, be thereby impaired or in any way affected, and such commissioner shall thereupon be considered as the plaintiff in the pending proceedings; *and provided further,* that should there be any balance remaining in the hands of any such commissioner after the satisfaction of the claims of such creditors, the commissioner under the direction of the court shall distribute and pay the same to and among those who shall be justly entitled thereto as having been stockholders or members of such corporation at the time of its dissolution as aforesaid, or their legal representatives.

SEC 9 *Be it further enacted,* That all suits on debts due the Banks contracted with a certain branch Bank shall be brought in the county where the branch was established, and if brought in any other county may be dismissed on motion

SEC 10. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

(Ratified the 12th day of March, 1866.)

Shiloh---Battlefield Horrors.

Roger A. Pryor, of the Memphis *Argus*, has taken a ride over the field of Shiloh, and contributes many interesting and some horrible facts to that journal He says:

The whole face of the country between Corinth and Pittsburg Landing is scarred, scratched, and wounded with almost indelible traces of ruthless war. Lines of earthworks and entrenchments across all the "thousand and one" roads; lone chimneys, burnt and blackened trees, and heaps of rubbish where once stood smiling homesteads; whole forests peeled, or "barked," are deadened by the encamping soldiery, to make themselves comfortable with bark beds; dwellings, stores, and outhouses in every stage of dilapidation and decay; fields fenceless and untended, are rapidly growing wild again—these are some of the evidences of the fierce struggle.

Of the horrors of the field he writes:

The war during its progress presented many horrible aspects, but none so horrible as this.—I saw where hundreds of confederate dead had been rooted out of their shallow coverings—I cannot call them graves—their flesh eaten by the hogs, and their bones lying scattered and broken and trampled upon in every direction. It transcends anything recorded in civilised history: It almost transcends belief. I was told by some of the people residing near that the hogs fed so long in this way upon human carion, that the pork became so offensive it could not be eaten; and, to this day, some of the ladies informed me they dare not touch any hogs' meat killed in that vicinity; they felt or were afraid that they would be guilty of cannibalism to do so.

In one place, about 300 yards south of the church, on the Rhea plaza, I saw where a large number (supposed to be 150 at least) of confederates had been tumbled into a gully and covered up with a thin layer of dirt. The washing rains and the hogs together have exposed the bones here most sadly. Many of the bones are broken and shattered to pieces, evidently since they were unearthed. All the other scattered graves of the confederates, where they were covered up by ones, twos, threes and so on up to dozens in a place, over the whole field, are in the same miserable condition. In but one place did I see a confederate grave that had not been rooted up by the hogs. That was on the extreme left, where, as Mr. Hargroves informed me, there are near three hundred of each side buried in parallel trenches. Generally the federal dead, as at Corinth, were buried at the proper depth, and generally with head and foot boards, inscribed with the names, companies, regiments, &c.—Many of these head and foot boards, have been destroyed or defaced by the annual fires which burn off the grass and leaves of those woods. I saw but one federal burial trench where the hogs had upturned the bones, and that was but slightly. They are generally buried too deep for that, and in some places their graves are enclosed with fences made of logs and rails.

At the confederate *gully grave*, and at all the confederate graves—or rather, places where the confederate dead were slightly covered up on the ground where they fell—skulls, thigh, hip, and leg bones, ribs, vertebræ, etc., etc., lie scattered around in all directions. In one place I saw where two confederates had been covered up in the middle of the road; in another where one had been pitched into a deep rut or hole made by wagon wheels at the roadside and so covered. In still another I saw where two confederates had been placed between two standing trees and then covered up; and in still other places they were thrown by the side of logs, as at Corinth, and only half covered up. In all these places the bones were more or less exposed.

Jeweler Shop
Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10, 1866.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

☞ We would be much obliged if those of our friends who are convenient, would call and settle.

☞ The reconstruction committee has at last made a report, which we lay before our readers.

It states the terms upon which the Southern States are to be admitted, who are to be forev disfranchised, &c. It is also proposes to give the States lately in rebellion ten years in which to pay their direct taxes, upon certain conditions.

Before the proposed amendments can be submitted to the States, they must pass both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote.

The ratification of the proposed amendments to the U. S. constitution by three-fourths of the States, is considered doubtful.

FIRE AT EAST BEND.—We learn that, last week, the main Academy building at East Bend, Yadkin county, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered on the roof, while the teachers and scholars were absent at dinner, and the wind being very high, its progress could not be stayed. About one half of the furniture was saved. Fire supposed to have originated from a defective stove pipe.

☞ A bill has passed the Tennessee Legislature disfranchising all those who participated in the rebellion, and prohibiting them from holding office.

There is a perfect reign of terror in portions of East Tennessee. Southern sympathisers are being persecuted with a ruthless hand, and in some instances shot down.

☞ John W. Newman, a senior reserve, who had been imprisoned in this county, on a charge of murdering Henry Ballard, while on duty in the supporting force in Guilford County, and taken to Greensboro on a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before Judge Gilliam, was discharged by his honor.

☞ News of a fight between the Liberals and the Imperialists in Mexico, have reach d us. The former defeated the latter, capturing a large supply of ammunition, arms and money.

Valparaiso was bombarded by the Spanish. The town and $20,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

— Probst, the Philadelphia wholesale murderer, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung.

The ravages of the Cholera have very much abated, if not entirely ceased, on board the vessels in the harbor of New York.

The U. S. Senate has refused to com firm the recent appointments made by the President, in Pennsylvania.

An immense mass meeting was held by the citizens of Brooklyn, New York, in favor of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and of the immediate admission of the Representatives of all the States to the Congress of the United States.

The residence of Mrs. Field, at Jamestown, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last,—the result of accident. The property was insured for $800.

There are strong hopes of a pacific adjustment of the German difficulty.

☞ The State Convention will meet on the fourth Thursday of the present month.

The trial of Capt. Wilson, removed from this county to Rockingham, has been continued to Fall Term, next.

The sum of $10,000 has been appropriated for the relief of the suffering and destitute in North Carolina, by the managers of the Ladies' Southern Relief Fair in Baltimore.

PERIODICALS.—Godey's Ladies' Book for May has been received. Its contents are rich and varied as usual. It stands No. 1. upon the list of periodicals of its kind, and richly deserves it.

Those excellent publications, the FARMER, Richmond, Va., and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, New York, for May, are on our table.

Important Order.

WASHINGTON, May, 2.

An order has just been issued from the war department, by direction of the President, declaring that military commissions and courts martial are not authorized and therefore will not assume jurisdiction for the trial of persons other than those belonging to the army and navy of the United States, camp followers, contractors, and such others as are indicted in the articles of war and the acts of Congress.

A POWERFUL WEAPON.—It is stated that President Johnson is about to bring into play against the radicals who oppose his policy of reconstruction, the very effective and influential weapon of political warfare, known as the power of government patronage. Otherwise, that he is about to remove from office and power the host of radicals who are now snugly ensconsed therein, and who refuse to support or maintain the Executive's plan of reconstruction.

The radicals seem to have been expecting to see this prerogative of the President brought to bear against them, and, from intimations that have been thrown out, have prepared themselves for the consequences that are likely to ensue.

It is well known that Mr. Lincoln removed from office and filled all the positions under the Government with those, and only those, who stood by him and his administration during the four years of war. These officials, or the larger portion of them, still occupy their positions, but it is affirmed that most of them, instead of upholding the policy of Mr. Lincoln's successor, are doing all in their power to defeat and thwart his plans. It is against these officials that President Johnson is expected to act. The only means the radicals have of defeating the President's intentions, is in refusing in the Senate, to confirm any appointments that he may make, and such is believed to be their designs. Thus if the President thought proper to remove certain Postmasters, Collectors, &c., the U. S Senate have it in their power to let the offices remain vacant, by not approving of the President's choice as regards their successors.

The President, if he exercises his power of removal, could thus be thwarted in his purposes, but all the dissatisfaction, deprivation of necessary facilities, &c., would fall upon the people themselves, and they would not fail to lay the cause of it upon the shoulders of those who created it.

The President might remove many from office, and the Senate refuse to confirm all his appointments, thus leaving the government in the Northern States but partially administered. It would soon tell among the people, and, instead of strengthening the radical party, be one of the most potent means of dividing and overthrowing it. The Northern people in this event could then appreciate more easily the condition which we of the South are now in, and it would bring many of them to view with a more favorable eye, anything tending to promote the good of the whole country, and it is upon this foundation that the President's policy rests.

☞ The civil rights law will become a source of wholesale litigation, and will have the tendency to increase the bad feeling existing between the whites and blacks in the North, while it will certainly not bring them on better terms of amity and intimacy in the South.—We see a great deal of trouble in this connection, even before the civil rights bill is put into practical execution,—says the New York Herald.

Not only the civil rights bill, but many other proceedings of the present Congress, will be found very troublesome some day. A full representation in Congress might have avoided much trouble and vexation.

It appears from the following, that a faint glimmer of light may soon be visible on the political horizon. But we have, as yet, very little faith in any great favorable change at an early day.

Indications of Reaction in Congress.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, (Ind. Rep.)

One of the most Radical papers in the country is the Pittsburg Commercial, and we welcome, as an evidence of the working of the sober second thought of the people, the following well considered observations in one of its recent leading editorials:

All trustworthy information from Washington coincides in representing that there begins to dawn on the minds of a good many members of Congress the suspicion that possibly, after all, perfect wisdom has not characterized all their doings. If we are correctly advised, the impression is gaining ground that with better leadership, at least with less implicit submission and a more dispassionate and prudent exercise of individual judgment, there would most likely have been avoided, if not prevented altogether, much of the trouble, bad feeling and peril arising from divided counsels. And we suspect that if the whole truth were to be stated, it would appear that out of natural causes there has arisen a feeling which is becoming stronger daily, that possibly it is not too late yet to study and act on the settled principles governing human action, which have been too much ignored, and that the example of the husband and wife, who, after a trial at putting each other out of the house, have found the misunderstanding speedily cleared up by a few kind words, and the scandal removed and the sunlight of peace let in all the windows and doors, may be worthy of imitation by the law-makers of the land.

Now, this is encouraging, though late. But the most encouraging of all is, that the same sort of thing is running through the minds of the people everywhere, and that there are palpable manifestations of strong sympathy at the other end of the avenue.

Postmasters and Contractors.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SPECIAL AGENT FOR NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, April 23d, 1866.

I would hereby give notice to persons in all parts of this State, who desire to avail themselves of every opportunity to aid in re-establishing mail facilities throughout the State, that they would do well to confer with the members of the State Convention, shortly to assemble in Raleigh, by whom they may send me names of persons to be appointed Postmasters; also proposals for carrying mails, statements in regard to mail routes, &c., &c.

All of which will receive prompt attention. Be careful to send the name of no person who either *cannot* or *will not* take the oath required by law.—Any person over the age of 16, who can take the oath, can carry the mail or be postmaster. Any single lady or widow can be postmistress.

A. JOBE, Special Agent.

MORTALITY AMONG THE NEGROES.—The mortality among the negroes, even in this healthy region of the country, for the past twelve months, has been greater than at any previous time, for the same period, and it is a subject of general remark among all classes and colors. All over the South, we learn, the mortality among the freedmen is unprecedented, and if the decrease among the colored population continues in the same ratio, the race, in a comparatively short time, will be reduced one-half in numbers, and finally become extinct.

The following statements from Mississippi and Kentucky, may be relied upon.

FROM KENTUCKY.—We find in a late number of the Louisville *Courier*, says the Petersburg *Express*, a paragraph fully corroborative of Gov. Sharkey's testimony on this subject, so far as the Kentucky section is concerned. The report presented to the Board of Health at its last meeting developes the startling fact that the ratio of mortality among the negroes of Louisville is eight per cent per annum, while that of the whites is only two per cent. The cause of this very wide difference in the health of the two races is apparent at a glance. It was not hitherto the case.—When the negro was a slave—when he had the protection of beneficent masters—when he was comfortably clad and housed—when he was kindly and carefully nursed in sickness—when his food was abundant and wholesome, there was no more healthy class in the community. But liberty was thrust upon him. The "shackles" were torn from him to be replaced by the fetters of disease and death. The *Courier* says very appropriately and truthfully, "the authors of this radical change must now see that they have inflicted upon the poor negro the most dire of all calamities, and in doing this, have sown in our midst the seeds of pestilence."

THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDMAN. Judge Sharkey, formerly Provisional Governor of Mississippi, in his recent testimony before the Reconstruction Committee, stated that there were now in that State very little over one-half as many freedmen as there formerly were slaves. He said there was no way of estimating the mortality that prevailed among them; they died in immense numbers. The mortality among the colored people of the South, especially along the Mississippi river, during the past five years, is well known. In 1866 there were 436,000 negroes in Mississippi, and by Judge Sharkey's statement, more than 200,000 of them must have died. This mortality shows a condition of affairs in the Southern States of the most deplorable character.

DON'T GO.—Gen. J. A. Early, after a sojourn of three months in Mexico, has written a letter to the New York *News*, in which he discourages emigration to that country. He says the titles to lands are doubtful; the stability of the government cannot be relied on, and many of the flattering representations of that country are entirely one-sided, and too highly colored. He gives the results of his own observation, and reliable information from others. He advises all who are desirous of seeking new homes, not to give up their present ones and emigrate to Mexico, until they shall have visited the country in person, or ascertained through some friend, upon whose judment and experience they can rely, that their situations will be bettered.

Gen Early says:

"The very highly colorded accounts of the country and its resources which have been published, and the expectations of a large influx of emigrants which have been excited, have caused proprietors having lands for sale to increase enormously the prices asked for them, and many persons who have recently arrived in the country have been unable to procure lands either from the Government or from private individuals. The legitimate consequence of all this has been that many are returning in a great state of dissatisfaction, while others, who relied on the delusive promises of aid from the Government, find themselves not only without the means of obtaining lands, but of returning to their former homes. It is exceedingly difficult for those who have succeeded in getting lands to procure labor to put them in a state of cultivation, as the native population cannot be relied on for that purpose. All idea of procuring assistance from the Government must be abandoned by those who desire to emigrate to the country."

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, N. C, April 30, 1866.

MR EDITOR: Please publish the following resolution, for the information of clerks of the different courts of North Carolina. And request the newspapers of the state to call attention to the same. Your obedient serv't,

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby directed to distribute one copy each of the Revised Code and second volume of the Revised Statutes and Acts of the General Assembly, passed since the adoption of the Revised Code, for the use of their respective officers, to each of the clerks of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions, clerks of the superior courts and clerks and masters in equity, of those counties to which the same has never been distributed or where the same has been destroyed by the burning of the court house or public records, or been destroyed on account of raids or other unavoidable cause during the late war between the Northern and Southern States, from any surplus copies thereof belonging to the State, not necessary to be retained in his office for public use: *Provided*, That he shall not distribute said laws except to said clerks of newly formed counties where no distribution has heretofore been made, unless the clerks applying for the same shall first certify under the seal of their office that the said laws for which they may apply have never been distributed heretofore for the use of their respective offices or else have been destroyed or lost as aforesaid.

Resolved, &c., That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to furnish the Secretary of State a sufficient number of the Revised Code and the second volume of the Revised Statute that have been placed in the hands of booksellers for sale or elsewhere for safe keeping as may be necessary for distribution under the foregoing resolutions. Ratified the 19th day of February, A. D. 1866.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

Washington, April 28th, 1866.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, after a session of some four hours to-day, at which all the members of the committee were present, agreed to report, on Monday next, the following propositions:

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, as part of the Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE—Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens, not less than twenty-one years of age, or be in any way abridged, except for representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred or which may hereafter be incurred in aid of any insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE STATES LATELY IN INSURRECTION TO THEIR FULL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Whereas, it is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and

Whereas, The Congress did by joint resolution propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit: [The constitutional article is here inserted.] Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution; and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that when any State lately in insurrection shall have adopted the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 5th, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

A Bill Declaring Certain Persons Ineligible to Office under the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the following cases, namely:

1. The President and Vice President of Confederate States of America," so called, and the heads of departments thereof.

2. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the "Confederate States of America," so-called.

3. Heads of departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated at the military or naval academy of the United States, judges of the courts of the United States, and members of either house of the thirty-sixth Congress of the United States who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

4. Those who acted as officers of the "Confederate States," so called, above the grade of Colonel in the army or Master in the navy, and any one who as Governor of either of the so-called "Confederate States" gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion.

5. Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

The committee removed the injunction of secrecy so far as the above propositions are concerned, and permitted copies to be furnished to the press.

It is understood that the vote upon them was 12 against 3. As it is known that Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rodgers only voted in the negative, the affirmative may be Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard and Williams; Representatives Stevens, Washburne of Illinois, Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell and Blow.

THE REVENUE LAW.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Treasury Department
Raleigh, April 27, 1866.

To Sheriffs, List Takers and Tax Payers.

Since my circular of the 13th of April, my opinion has been asked on various points, and my answers in substance are contained in the following synop is.

To secure uniformity in the execution of the law, the answers are sent to each county. I will be pleased to receive communications from any source in regard to difficulties presented by the Revenue Act. Very respectfully,

KEMP B. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

SCHEDULE A.

POLL TAX.

1. The word "person" in section 2, schedule A, includes *corporations*, which are "artificial persons." Therefore all Railroad companies (whether exempt from taxation by their charters or not) and other corporations must list their employees subject to poll tax and pay the tax which may be retained out of the wages of the employees.

2. A puts B in a house on A's plantation without any definite leave. They work together and B gets part of the crop. A is liable for B's tax. If A refuses to list him, the list taker must notify the Sheriff, who will inform the Solicitor of the Circuit. Of course B is liable for the tax also, and A can collect out of him.

MONEY INVESTED.

3. The interest on State Bonds issued before 23d of February, 1861, is not taxable as such. After it is collected the proceeds are taxed as "Income."

4. A citizen of North Carolina, dies, leaving a will—citizen of New Jersey takes out letters of administration with the will annexed.—Bonds, &c., due the estate from public and private debtors in New Jersey, are not subject to taxation in this State.

5. If A owes B $1000, but is only able to pay 500, B must list $500 as a solvent debt. The proper question for the tax payer is, "suppose my debtor to propose a compromise, what would I take for my claim?" The value thus fixed is liable to taxation. If the credit is good now, gloomy fears as to the future condition of the State, because of the results of emancipation or apprehended hostile measures by the majority of Congress, or other similar conjectures, are not sufficient to warrant such credit being returned as insolvent.

SALARIES.

6. The salary of a minister of the gospel received for his ministerial duties is exempt, but if a minister engages in a secular business this salary is not exempt.

7. The salary tax is only on actual receipts in money or money's worth. If $1,500 was promised and only 300 received, in money or money's worth, in the year preceding 1st of April, 1866, the recipient lists nothing. The residue of the salary, if received, will be listed in 1867.

INCOME.

8. Income derived from property invested in another State by a citizen of this State must be listed. (See No. 3, No. 12.)

SCHEDULE B.

BROKERS.

9. The Revenue Act, in so far as it is retrospective, is not unconstitutional. It is not an *ex post facto* law; an *ex post facto* being defined to be a retro-active law of a criminal nature.

10. Section 8, Schedule B, was intended to apply to those agents who make it a business (not exclusive, but in the nature of a regular business) to deal for brokers. A person acting unwittingly for a broker, or making a single purchase or insignificant number of purchases, in ignorance of the law, might conscientiously decline to pay the tax. *De minimis non curat lex.* This exposition is perhaps more favorable to the agent than the words of the law admit, but is believed to be the *spirit*.

PATENT MEDICINES

11. Under Sec. 24, Schedule B, Revenue Act, if A. sells patent medicines to B and B sells the same to C, both A. and B pay the ten per cent on the sales, and so on, each seller must pay ten per cent.

ITINERANT BOOK SELLERS.

12. Persons selling books, maps, &c, as agents of others, from county to county, do not pay as peddlers or merchants, but their profits, if equal to $500, must be listed as "income."

PEDDLERS.

13. If a merchant opens a store in a town *bona fide* intending to adopt it as a permanent location, he is not to be deemed as a peddler under proviso (2) sec 27 of the Revenue act, even if, from disappointment in his expectations, he shortly removes his goods. If the merchant opens store with the intent to remove his goods, which intent is carried into effect when the first rush of business is over, and when he thinks he can sell more profitably elsewhere, he is deemed a peddler. The Sheriff must decide each case according to the facts.

EXEMPTIONS.

14. The land and other property of the Moravian church, used together with the profits thereof for the propagation of the gospel, are exempt from taxation.

15. Teachers of Schools and Seminaries must pay tax on their private property. The Principal of an Academy living in his own dwelling house apart from the Academy must pay tax on his dwelling house, notwithstanding he has music scholars who recite their lessons therein.

STAMPS.

16. Sheriffs are not bound to stamp receipts given to tax payers, because they are official papers issued in behalf of the State.

The Aspinwall Explosion.

DETAILS OF THE HORRORS—ALMOST EVERY HOUSE IN ASPINWALL DAMAGED—LOSS, ONE MILLION DOLLARS—A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

On the 3d ult., while the Liverpool steamer, European, was lying alongside the railroad company's dock, discharging cargo, a terrific explosion took place in the hold of the ship.—The effect was frightful in the extreme The vessel was literally shattered to pieces, while the warf was almost totally ruined. The railroad freight-house, a fine stone and iron building, situated at least two hundred feet from the vessel, was totally demolished by the concussion. But the loss of property, although great, was a small matter in comparison with the frightful loss of life. The captain, first officer, second officer, the surgeon, and five others on board the ship, were almost instantly killed. Twenty-one men on the warf met with the same horrible fate, and twenty-five men on shore and ship were badly wounded. Of a gang of laborers who were at work in the hold of the ship not one is known to have escaped death.

The total of killed and wounded, so far as known, up to this date, is as follows: Killed and missing (the latter undoubtedly being dead,) fifty-two; wounded and in hospital, twenty-four. This list includes those who died from their wounds after their removal to the Railroad Hospital.

To heighten the frigtful character of the accident, a fire immediately broke out on board the ship, effectually cutting off all retreat of the wretches in the hold of the vessel who had escaped instant death from the explosion.—While the fire was raging on the decks of the vessel and around the hatchways, the unfortunate men could be seen approaching the port holes and imploring the aid which it was totally impossible to afford them. They were burned or drowned to a man, and helped to swell the list of missing.

Fearing that a second explosion might take place, attended with a further loss of life, Captain Moir, of the Royal Mail Steamship Solent, with the greatest peril to himself and vessel, made fast a line to the burning wreck, and towed her from the dock into the stream. The Solent had scarcely cut loose from the European when a second explosion took place—more terrific, if anything, than the first—and immediately afterward the wreck began sinking rapidly, and in thirty minutes no portion of the ill fated steamer could be seen above water, with the exception of the top of her smoke-stack. Had the second explosion occurred thirty minutes previously, the ensuing loss of life could not have been calculated, as the docks in close proximity to the European were jammed with curious spectators of the scene.

The effect of the explosion on shore and near the dock was sickening in the extreme.—Fragments of human bodies were seen floating around in the water—here a limb and there a trunk—while in other places, on the decks of neighboring vessels and on the dock, the balance of the unhappy victims might be found. Many bodies were taken from the water almost entire, others piecemeal, while others sank to the bottom, or were quickly swallowed by the voracious sharks.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

During the excitement of the hour following the event, the accident was currently attributed to the explosion of the boiler of the steamer. But upon a close examination of the bills of lading it was found that a large quantity of glonoin oil, or nitro glycerine, had been shipped at Liverpool under an ordinary invoice. This solved the mystery.

MARRIED:

On the 1st April, by W. R. Griffith, Esq., at his residence, Mr. JOHN BREWER to Miss LUCINDA SNIPES,—all of Forsyth.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th April, by the Rev. C. M. Anderson, Mr. NOAH BROCK, of Davie county, to Miss EMILY CHURCH, of Forsyth.

On the 22nd April, by W. R. Griffith, Esq. at his residence, Mr. WILLIAM A. WOOSLEY to Miss NETHEL M. SNIPES, all of Forsyth.

DIED:

In Forsyth County, on the 21st ult, Mrs. HANNAH WATKINS, consort of Abel Watkins, aged 61 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Winston Sentinel please copy.

LAND SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Davidson County, at Spring Term, 1866, I will sell, on the premises, on **Monday the 21st day of May next**, on a credit of twelve months, a TRACT OF LAND of **237 ACRES**, more or less, belonging to the heirs at Law of Peter Sink, dec'd., adjoining the lands of John D. Bodenhamer, David Clodfelter, and others. Bond and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

FRANK. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.
April 14th, 1866. 35-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of H. M. LASH & CO., late of Waughtown, are requested to make payment by the 1st day of June next, or these claims will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Parties interested will save money and avoid much trouble by attending to this.

H. M. LASH,
Surviving Partner.
Salem, N. C., April 14th, 1866. 35-4t

A SOUTHSIDE HISTORICAL WAR NOVEL.

Third Edition, just ready.

SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST,

being the memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia—Edited from the Mss. of Col. Surry, by John Esten Cook, with four full page illustrations. 12mo., cloth, 490 pages Price $2 25.

Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley Campaign to his death: in constant intercourse with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby, Pelham and other celebrities, we have a vivid picture of inside army life at the South. In a word, "whoever desires a story of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful exhibition of the views and motives of Southern men in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English and in an unusually delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest."

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free, on receipt of price.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
459 Broome Street, New York.
(Late Burge & Huntington.)

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., May 1st, 1866.

M. F. Barringer,	George W. Morgan,
Miss Eliza Barber,	Miss Mary Odeum,
John Beeson,	Ransom Phipps,
Wes. Laboyer,	Mrs. A. Petree,
Miss Amanda Bloom, 2	Miss J. & J. C Pace,
Mrs. E. J. Banner,	John J. Robbins,
Miss Annie Clodfelter,	Henry Sapp,
James Crim,	B. J. Smyth,
Miss Nansy Cook,	Mrs. Sophia Shultz,
Will. M. Davis,	Miss Amanda Stafford,
Miles E Griffith, Care of P. Gray,	Miss Nancy Scott,
	Mrs. Ellen Spry,
William R. Griffith,	Isaac H. Teague,
Phebe J. Hedgecock,	Miss Sallie Turner,
L. W. Lawrence,	Daniel Waevel,
Sharack McKnight,	Solomon Willson,
John Macy,	Thomas Yeats.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.
Salem, N. C., May 1st., 1866.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

PFOHL & STOCKTON

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the Northern Cities a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they bought for Cash, after the

Great Fall in DRY GOODS.

They are therefore prepared to sell many goods at about half what the same goods have been selling for.

Their stock consists in part of

STAPLE, FANCY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ladies' Dress Goods OF EVERY VARIETY.

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

To all of which they would call particular attention.

They are thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hope, by close attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

They invite their old friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

☞ ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. ☜

PFOHL & STOCKTON.
Salem, April 21, 1866. 36-2m.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry

and a good assortment of **SPECTACLES** always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware.

F. W. LEINBACH.
Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Peppermt,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ext Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 28-tf

A CIVIL WAR

Amongst those selling Goods is inevitable.

☞ Many goods have, "within the last few weeks," declined very considerably, and the struggle now is, who can furnish them at the lowest prices. ☜

J. L. FULKERSON

takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has a well selected tock of Goods, to which constant additions are being made, direct from New York and Philadelphia, more or less, every week.

My stock is the largest and best selected, consisting of everything usually kept in this part of the country, all of which I am determined to sell *second to none* in low prices, if not *cheaper than the cheapest*.

As printing is expensive, I will only name a few articles, giving prices, to-day:

Best quality of Rio Coffee at -	33⅓ cts.
Sugars at - - -	16⅔, 20 & 25 cts.
Calicoes at - - -	15, 20 & 25 cts.

Should there be a still further decline in the New York market, my prices will be regulated accordingly.

For the next few weeks I will sell a good assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, at New York *cost* with expenses.

I most cordially invite all cash customers to call, for *seeing is to believe, and believing is to buy*.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 7th, 1866. 34-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to

REV. S. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done, to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H W. FRIES, *Executor*,
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 35-tf.

SALEM CEMETERY COMPANY.

At a general meeting of the Salem Cemetery Company, held on the 2nd of April, 1866, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in order to facilitate and systematize the sale of lots and vacant spaces for single graves in the Salem Cemetery,—both to benefit the purchasers and to prevent great loss and annoyance to the Company, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to be governed in all future sales by the following rules and regulations, without respect of persons.

1st. Parties desiring to purchase lots upon the Cemetery can have the same measured, staked off and registered, by giving thirty day's notice of their selection of lots.

2nd. By giving this previous notice, *no money will be demanded of the purchaser*, but the Company agree to take a note for the value of the lot with good security, payable twelve months after, date, *without interest*.

3rd. In all cases where the 30 days notice is not given, and parties do not select lots until they wish to make interments the value of the lots must be paid in *cash* to the Treasurer when the *application for said lot is made*, otherwise no interment will be allowed.

4th. Single spaces for graves will be sold for ten dollars, payment to be made invariably in advance. When desired, the Company will furnish tombstones for single graves, charging the purchaser with the actual cost only.

Resolved further, That, as the Cemetery grounds are in bad condition, and as it is absolutely necessary to repair the same, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to collect all amounts due the Company for lots and graves purchased and not paid for. And the Company hereby asserts its right to remove bodies from any lot or single grave, where payment for the same is persistently refused.

H. W. FRIES, *Secretary.*
Salem, April, 19th, 1866. 36 2m

J. L. Fulkerson's Column.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk laces, Colo'd Cambrics assorted, White & Colo'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexandr's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of *FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,* for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON

NOTICE.

Office Agent Freedmen's Bureau, &c.,

WINSTON, N. C., Feb 27, 1866.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the county of Forsyth, hereby gives notice that in future all contracts between Freedmen and their employers must be made in his presence, and with his sanction, otherwise they will be without force. Contracts already made require his approval, to be valid.

He is also empowered to adjudicate all cases of dispute which may have arisen between the whites and freedmen since the surrender; also to take cognizance of all cases in which the freedman is concerned, which would be punishable by a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment for thirty days. These punishments will be inflicted on the freedmen for drunkenness, stealing, vagrancy, &c., and on whites for cruel or unjustifiable treatment of freedmen.

It is furthermore his province to bind out to responsible white persons, any freedman (boy or girl) under 14 years of age. No other indentures than those sanctioned by himself will be valid.

GEORGE H. RENIGAR.
Agent F. B. &c., for Forsyth.

March 3-4w.

THE SENTINEL.

Published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly

RALEIGH, N. C.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor and State Printer.

EDITED BY

Wm. E. Pell and Seaton Gales.

THE SENTINEL is an independent newspaper—a warm supporter of the Union and the Constitution, of Andrew Johnson, our magnanimous President and his policy, and devoted especially to the recuperation and prosperity of the South and of North Carolina.

It labors to promote harmony, good feeling and equal rights among all the States, but will rebuke all unfounded expressions against the loyalty and integrity of the Southern people.

Special attention will be paid to the news and market departments.

Full proceedings of the Legislature and all important State papers appear in the *Sentinel.*

Its circulation is believed to be equal to any in the State, if not the largest. Its advertising patronage is large and growing.

The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly are now issued.

TERMS:

Daily Sentinel, in advance,	per year,	$10	00
" " "	6 months,	5	00
Semi-Weekly, "	per year,	5	00
" " "	6 months,	2	50
Weekly, "	per year,	3	00
" "	6 months,	1	50

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Horse For Sale.

A FINE, LARGE, BAY HORSE, well broke to harness and the plow, for sale by

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, April 14th, 1866. 26-tf.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10. COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

SELL on commission, Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Dried Fruits, Whiskey, Brandy, and all kinds of Country Produce.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Plows, Hoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Tinware, and Groceries of every description.

They respectfully solicit consignments from Farmers and others in the Western part of the State, and pledge themselves to give their best attention to all orders and consignments entrusted to them.

Beg to refer to Hege Brothers, E. A. Vogler, and Dr. Wheeler, Salem, N. C.

March 17, 1866. 31-1m

Tombstones.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CALLED ON ME desirous of procuring Tomb Stones. If they will now hand in their orders, I will try and furnish them in a short time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 10, 1866. 27 2w

Last Call

TO persons owing the Estate of Dr. P. H. Shuman.

Book Accounts must be closed by cash or note by the 15th of May, or they will, without fail, be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

March 17, 1866.

FRESH AND GENUINE

GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

Cabbage,	Cucumber,	Beans,
Early York,	White Spine,	Six Weeks,
Drum Head,	Long Green,	Ex. Early,
Ox Heart,	and other var.	Lima,
White Onion,	Lettuce,	Peas,
Yellow Onion,	Nutmeg Melon,	Radish,
Bell Pepper,	Citron	Egg Plant,
Asparagus,	Okra,	Salsify,
Beet, extra early,	Parsnip	Squash.
Carrot,	Tomato, new var.	Turnip,

WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETTS.

&c. &c. &c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for borders

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store, sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building.

CHARLES E. BLUGE,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

GEO. W. REED & CO.,

Wholesale Clothiers,

AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C

423 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED,

A LARGE STILL. Enquire of

P. H. SHUMAN.

March 20, 1866. pd. Waughtown!